
GREEN EUROPE

NEWSLETTER ON THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY



THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S FOOD AID

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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications
of the European Communities, 1987

ISSN 0250-5924

Catalogue number: CB-AV-86-216-EN-C

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Printed in Belgium

November 1986

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S

FOOD AID

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1. The Need for Food Aid

Separated by thousands of miles there are people living in the Sahel, in Mozambique, Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Philippines and in many other countries who suffer from crippling undernourishment and desperate poverty. This situation is faced, according to F.A.O.'s latest estimate contained in its Fifth World Food Survey, by at least 335 million and perhaps as many as 494 million people in the developing world. At the beginning of the present decade almost one quarter of all those living in developing countries were suffering from the disabling effects of insufficient food. This situation probably continues to exist at the present time. During 1981-83 the growth rate in per caput dietary energy supplies showed almost no improvement in Latin America and actually declined in Africa; and the Far East remains the region with the lowest per caput daily calorie consumption (1).

Increases in production in developing countries have failed to keep pace with increases in food requirements. Because of this there has been a steady upward trend in their food aid needs; particularly in the case of least-developed countries. As cereal production, per capita output and total supplies per person continued to decline in 1984/85, the level of imports to this group of countries continued to rise - reaching a total of 9,000,000 tonnes (over 60% more than five years previously). Cereal food aid to these countries amounted to 56% of total cereal imports, the highest proportion attained in the past six years (2).

Some time ago the F.A.O. estimated that food aid requirements in the form of cereals would increase from the target of 10 million tonnes per year set at the time of the World Food Conference in 1974 to 17-18.5 million tonnes by 1985. More recently studies made by the F.A.O. and the World Food Programme show that food aid needs of developing countries as a whole can be expected to approach 20 million tonnes of cereals per year. As regards non-cereals aid, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its eighth session in October 1979 considered that 300,000 tonnes of dairy products and 350,000 tonnes of vegetable oils were "useful indicators" of probable food aid requirements by 1985.

(1) F.A.O.'s "Ceres" No. 108 Nov.-Dec. 1985

(2) Review of Food Aid Policies and Programmes - WFP/CFA: 21/5 of 27.3.86

2. The Community's Food Aid Response

Since it first began providing food aid in the form of cereals in 1968/69, the Community together with its Member States had - by 31.12.85 - given a total of some 23 million tonnes. In the case of milk products the Community, as such, had supplied by 31.12.85 all together some 1.6 million tonnes of skimmed milk powder and half a million tonnes of butteroil. During the three years 1983-1985 the Community supplemented its traditional aid in the form of cereals and milk products with about 100,000 tonnes of other foodstuffs, such as vegetable oil, sugar beans and dried fish.

3. Origins of Community Food Aid

Community food aid can be said to have begun on 1 July 1968 with the coming into effect of the Food Aid (Cereals) Convention, which was one of the outcomes of the Kennedy Round of 1964 to 1967. Under this Convention the Community (of six Member States) committed itself to an annual contribution of 1,035,000 tonnes. This figures rose in stages until, under the 1980 Convention, the commitment of the Community (of ten Member States) became 1,650,000 tonnes.⁽¹⁾ Under the 1986 Convention, which came into effect on 1.7.86, the figure was adjusted to 1,670,000 in order to take account of the 20,000 tonne contribution by Spain prior to joining the Community on 1.1.86.

In 1970 the Community began providing food aid also in the form of milk products by making available for this purpose 127,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 37,000 tonnes of butteroil. These quantities were channelled almost entirely through the World Food Programme. Regular allocations of aid on an annual basis did not, however, begin until 1974 with the provision of 55,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 45,000 tonnes of butteroil.

Since 1983 the Community has been providing an increasing amount of aid in the form of other products such as vegetable oil, beans, pulses and dried fish.

(1) Of this the Community's share was 927,663 t and that of the Member States 722,737 t. For the past 4 or 5 years the Community and Member States have exceeded their Convention commitment. (Member States provide virtually no food aid in products other than cereals).

4. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3331/82

In 1979 the Commission submitted a proposal to the Council for a new Food Aid Regulation (1). In doing so the Commission was motivated by a wish to go beyond merely improving management procedures for food aid and to formulate a real food aid policy - its legal basis being no longer only Article 43 of the Treaty establishing the E.E.C. but also Article 235 of the Treaty. It was wished "to transform food aid into an independent policy aimed at development objectives".

In the fulness of time the Council approved - subject to numerous amendments - the Commission's draft Regulation. It was published as Regulation 3331/82 in December 1982; and remains the Community's current framework Regulation on food aid policy and management.

The objectives of the Community's food aid are defined in Article 2 as follows:

- "- to raise the standard of nutrition of the recipient peoples,
- to help in emergencies,
- to contribute towards the balanced economic and social development of the recipient countries."

This Article also specifies the three main criteria to be taken into account when allocating food aid. These are: basic food needs, per capita income and the balance of payments' situation.

In paragraph 3 of this Article it is stated: "The granting of food aid shall, if necessary, be conditional on the implementation of annual or multi-annual development projects, priority being given to projects which promote the production of food in the recipient countries."

(1) COM (79) 1 final

5. Food Aid and Development

Shortly after Regulation 3331/82 came into effect at the end of 1982 - and some 15 years after the first provision of food aid by the Community - the Commission began to formulate new ideas as to the role which food aid should play in the development process. These were in due course submitted to the Council in April 1983 in a Communication entitled "Food Aid for Development" (1).

Having examined this Communication, the Council emphasized the importance of food security in developing countries and recalled the encouragement which the Community was "endeavouring to provide for increasing the food self-sufficiency of the countries concerned by supporting their efforts towards autonomous and self-sustained development of their economies, particularly by strengthening their food farming" (2).

The Council went on to lay down certain food aid guide-lines which included the following:

- (a) The Community's food aid must be integrated as thoroughly as possible into the development policies, and particularly the agricultural and agri-foodstuffs development policies, of the countries concerned.
- (b) Every decision to grant food aid should take account not only of quantitative, but also qualitative criteria.
- (c) Multiannual food aid programmes of well defined duration may make a positive contribution to development in the recipient country.
- (d) International organizations and non-governmental organizations play a very useful, and sometimes indispensable, role in the matter of food aid - in particular in regions where, for various reasons, Governments do not intervene or where food aid to refugees and displaced persons is involved.
- (e) Triangular operations are to be encouraged, as trade between neighbouring countries contributes to a system of regional food security (see paragraph 14).
- (f) Counterpart funds (i.e. funds realised from the sale of food aid) should be used for financing the implementation and/or operation of agricultural development projects in recipient countries in support of food self-sufficiency.

(1) COM(83) 141 final of 6.4.83

(2) 10543 e/83 (Presse 189) don/AH/cc

6. Food Strategies

In accordance with the Council's acceptance of the concept of the integration of food aid into a food strategy, the Community has for some years supported such strategies in Mali, Kenya, Rwanda and Zambia. Their aim is to improve national food security via greater food self-sufficiency and to guarantee adequate nutrition for all. The successful implementation of food strategies depends in part upon motivating farmers to produce - which in its turn is closely dependent upon price incentives. Farm gate prices of agricultural products need to be sufficiently high to compensate for production efforts.

Food aid has been an important instrument in supporting food strategies in the four pilot countries. In Mali it has been used to support the cereals market restructuring project. Similarly, in Kenya and Rwanda food aid has been channelled to the main marketing boards to strengthen their positions. In the case of Zambia, counterpart funds generated by food aid cover part of the local costs of European Development Fund projects in the rural sector (e.g. agricultural credit in the maize extension project).

At its meeting on 17.4.86 the Development Council considered a working paper from the Commission entitled "Implementation of Food Strategies and Prospects for the Future" (COM(86) 198 final). This paper reviewed the situation, and the conclusion was reached that "The time has come now after four years to move beyond the initial experimental phase of Community support for implementing food strategies in the four countries". The Council expresses the view, inter alia, that:

- "Food strategies have proven that in a number of cases they can lead to a better integration of food aid with other instruments for development co-operation such as technical and financial assistance....
- The assessment clearly indicates that the food strategy approach - which has been tested in four A.C.P. countries - can now be considered suitable for a more general application" (1).

(1) 6205/86 (Presse 53)

A gradual extension of the food strategy approach to other developing countries is now foreseen. Major components are as follows:

- (a) adequate prices and incentives to agricultural producers;
- (b) improved efficiency of the food marketing system, including not only better roads, storage and processing, but also better public sector management;
- (c) long term efforts to ensure basic agricultural support services such as credit facilities, training and research;
- (d) greater attention to consumer policies with a view to encouraging consumption of local food products;
- (e) higher priority for examining livestock and fisheries potential and the scope for integrating crop and livestock activities;
- (f) a shift of focus towards women in their role of agricultural producers and processors.

To further this approach there is a need for a closer coordination between donors, a continuing dialogue with the authorities in the country concerned, the integration of all development policy instruments and a concentration of resources on the food security objective. Impetus has been given to the food strategy approach by the Third Lomé Convention, which has been in force since May 1986. The bulk of the funds available under this Convention (\$ 8 billion over 5 years) will be allocated in the form of grants, two thirds of which being concentrated on one or two sectors. Food security objectives have emerged as the central priority in most beneficiary countries.

7. "Normal" Food Aid

The bulk of "normal" food aid (as distinct from emergency food aid) is designed (a) to improve nutritional standards, and (b) to contribute towards economic and social development (two of the objectives specified in Article 2 of Council Reg. 3331/82). In the case of (a) the food aid is normally distributed free to vulnerable groups, e.g. pregnant women, lactating mothers, school-children, etc. In the case of (b) the foodstuffs provided as aid are usually sold on the local market, the resulting counterpart funds being paid into a special account at the central bank of the country concerned and subsequently allocated to the financing of one or more development projects, particularly in the rural sector. In this way food aid is being used to an increasing extent to support the implementation of food strategies and to promote food security in beneficiary countries.

When food aid is sold, in order to avoid prejudicing domestic production and/or international trade, the beneficiary country is required - as a condition of receiving aid - to ensure that the food aid supplied is additional to, and does not replace, commercial transactions which might reasonable have been expected in the absence of such supplies. In order to safeguard normal commercial imports the practice is for a "Usual Marketing Requirement" (i.e. an undertaking by the recipient to import commercially a given quantity within a 12 month period) to be established, whenever appropriate. This is in accordance with the F.A.O.'s Principles of Surplus Disposal and with the procedures of the F.A.O.'s Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal, the membership of which includes the Community and its Member States.

8. "Operation Flood"

By far the largest and most ambitious development project ever assisted by "normal" Community food aid is "Operation Flood", which was first launched in 1970.

During phase I of this project (1970-77), the Community channelled 124,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 40,000 tonnes of butteroil to it through the World Food Programme (1). The aim was to create the basic infrastructures necessary to supply fresh milk, collected from producer co-operatives, to India's four major cities: Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

With the start of phase II, as a result of an official request from the Indian Government, the Community decided to supply food aid direct to India for "Operation Flood". The main objectives of the second phase (1978-85) were:

- to improve living conditions for 10 million families of milk producers through the extension of the processing capacity of the co-operative dairy industry;
- to create a milk distribution network to cover 142 cities of more than 100,000 people.

During this period the Community made allocations amounting to 242,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 86,700 tonnes of butteroil, worth some 385 million ECU at world prices (including transport) (2). These products were used for reconstitution into milk, which was then sold. With the resulting counterpart funds 8 rural dairy development plants and 11 chilling centres were built, additional storage capacity was created, construction or expansion of a further 44 dairy plants was initiated, and 600 road tankers and 86 rail tankers were bought (3).

"Operation Flood" has proved to be a most successful development project, not only in its economic but also in its social results. It has demonstrated that within a comprehensive and well-structured scheme food aid can be a very useful development tool; and one can envisage the possibility of schemes on similar lines being assisted in due course in other developing countries, provided they fit coherently into the overall agricultural policies of the countries concerned.

(1) Paragraph 4.1 of COM(86) 138 final

(2) Paragraph 4.2.2. of COM(86) 138 final

(3) "Operation Flood - The Intelligent Use of Food Aid", page 11

9. Emergency Food Aid

A significant proportion of the Community's food is utilized each year for the relief of those who suffer as a result of emergencies which arise all too frequently.

At its seventeenth session in 1975, the then Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (later reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes) approved, for the purpose of W.F.P. emergency projects, a definition of "emergencies" as being: "urgent situations in which there is clear evidence that an event has occurred which causes human suffering or loss of livestock and which the government concerned has not the means to remedy; and it is a demonstrably abnormal event which produces dislocation in the life of a community on an exceptional scale" (1). This definition is still operative, and it is one to which the Community subscribes.

Emergencies fall into two main categories: those which result from natural disasters (such as droughts, floods, earthquakes and hurricanes), and those which are man-made (e.g. warfare, resulting in refugees and displaced persons).

Emergency food allocations in the form of cereals and milk products under the Community's 1984 programme were distributed as follows:

	<u>Cereals</u>	<u>Milk powder</u>	<u>Butteroil</u>	(tonnes)
Sub-Saharan Africa	210,463	1,560	2,260	
Mediterranean	-	320	100	
Latin America	-	30	-	
Asia	<u>6,200</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>-</u>	
	216,663	2,560	2,360	

Under the 1985 programme the distribution was as follows:

	<u>Cereals</u>	<u>Milk powder</u>	<u>Butteroil</u>	(tonnes)
Sub-Saharan Africa	96,850	3,800	3,300	
Mediterranean	7,000	-	-	
Latin America	2,250	50	-	
Asia	10,000	-	-	

Some emergency aid in the form of other products, such as beans, biscuits, sugar, etc. was also provided.

(1) Paragraph 9 of WPF/CFA 17/9 Add. 1

10. The Food Crisis in Africa

The Community made a significant and effective contribution in 1985 to combat the famine which afflicted various parts of Africa. In particular, aid was concentrated on Ethiopia and Sudan, and also on Mozambique, Angola, Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad. Contributions by the Community and its Member States in 1985 totalled 1,237,015 tonnes of cereal equivalent. To this must be added 12,600 tonnes of various products (milk powder, butteroil, sugar pulses, dried fish and vegetable oil). Total Community food aid (excluding Member States' aid other than cereals) amounted to 430 million ECU, and represented about a third of all aid supplied by the international community. According to a United Nations report it helped to save "millions of human lives". Because of the need to send greatly increased quantities of food aid to Africa in response to the emergency situation which prevailed in parts of that continent, total shipments of cereals aid by the Community and its Member States both in 1984 and in 1985 exceeded 2 million tonnes.

11. Bilateral and multilateral Food Aid

In the case of both "normal" and emergency food aid the Community provides some on a bilateral and some on a multilateral basis. It supplies a greater proportion of its aid in terms of tonnage bilaterally, i.e. direct to recipient countries. In 1985 some two-thirds of cereals aid, somewhat less than half the aid in milk products and a quarter of the aid in other products were allocated on a bilateral basis. The cereals aid went to some 40 countries, milk products to 29 and other products to 11 countries.

The following were the principal beneficiaries of bilateral food aid in respect of the Community's 1985 programme:

- in the case of cereals: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Egypt, Mozambique and Sri Lanka;
- in the case of milk products: India (by far the greatest recipient), Egypt, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Nicaragua, Sudan, Pakistan and Peru;
- in the case of other products: Nicaragua, Mozambique, Bolivia and Bangladesh.

In recent years however an increasing amount of the Community's food aid has been channelled multilaterally through various international and non-governmental organizations. In 1985 allocations were as follows:

	<u>Bilateral</u>	<u>Multilateral</u> (tonnes)
Cereals	790,000	370,000
Butteroil	12,300	16,400
Skimmed milk powder	41,800	66,800
Other products	12,900	41,600

Since 1970 the Community has channelled appreciable quantities of food aid through the World Food Programme (W.F.P.). In respect of 1986 the W.F.P. has been allocated the following tonnages (together with a cash contribution to cover transport costs): 130,000 cereals (of which 40,000 is a contribution to the International Emergency Food Reserve); 28,000 skimmed milk powder; 8,000 butteroil; 1,500 beans; and 500 vegetable oil (also a contribution to the I.E.F.R.).

From the outset food aid has been channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross, and - more recently - through other international organizations such as the League of Red Cross Societies and U.N.H.C.R.

For the first time in 1976 food aid (in the form of skimmed milk powder) was made available to some non-governmental organizations. Subsequently, butteroil was also provided; and then cereals and other products in addition. In 1986 the Community has so far allocated to non-governmental organizations (which include such bodies as CARITAS, Secours Populaire Français, World Council of Churches, OXFAM, Dutch Interchurch Aid, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, etc.) quantities approximately as follows: cereals - 75,000 tonnes, skimmed milk powder - 21,000 tonnes, butteroil - 1,350 tonnes, and other products - 3,600 tonnes.

Since 1973 under successive Conventions concluded with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (U.N.R.W.A.) the Community has annually provided food aid in the form of cereals, milk products, sugar and other products. Allocations for the current year are as follows: 5,000 tonnes of cereals (in the form of rice), 2,500 tonnes of skimmed milk powder, 800 tonnes of butteroil, 900 tonnes of sugar and some 3,000 tonnes of other products.

12. Community Food Aid in 1986

Food aid accounts for about a third of the value of the Community's assistance to developing countries the cost to the 1986 budget (including transport charges) amounting to more than 500 million ECU.

Council Regulation 232/86 of 27.1.1986 provides for allocations of food aid in 1986 as follows:

- cereals (in the form of wheat, rice, maize etc.): a total of 1,160,000 tonnes
- milk powder: a maximum of 94,100 tonnes
- butteroil: a maximum of 27,300 tonnes
- sugar: a maximum of 3,900 tonnes
- vegetable oil: a maximum of 8,600 tonnes
- other products (such as beans, dried fish and biscuits): quantities corresponding to not more than 121,824 tonnes of cereal equivalent.

The regulation also provides "for food aid in the abovementioned products intended to cover exceptional food shortages, corresponding to not more than 386,700 tonnes of cereal equivalent". A specific allocation of this kind was included for the first time in the food aid implementing Regulation for 1986, the need for such provision having been forcibly demonstrated by the African food crisis of 1984/85 (see paragraph 10).

13. Mobilization

In the main, products supplied as food aid originate within the E.E.C. and either are purchased on the Community market or are drawn from intervention stocks. Article 3 of Council Regulation No. 3331/82 requires that food aid products should be "mobilized in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down under the common organizations of markets". The Article provides, however, that "in an emergency, or if the products are not available on the Common market, the products supplied as aid may be purchased in another developing country ...".

Following a recently carried out examination of existing food aid procedures, under which intervention agencies act on behalf of the Community, the Commission has come to the conclusion that they are unduly complex and that they "should be replaced by rules on mobilization which would ensure that food aid management is kept separate from management of the common agricultural policy, would apply to all products and would enable the Commission to assume full responsibility for managing the implementation of food aid operations" (1). To give effect to this, the Commission submitted in July 1986 a proposal for a Council Regulation on food aid policy and food aid management repealing Regulation (EEC) No. 3331/82 (2). This Regulation has not as yet received the approval of the Council.

14. Triangular Actions

A triangular action is one in which products are bought in one developing country in order to be supplied as food aid to another developing country. By virtue of Article 3 of Regulation No. 3331/82, the Community has been able to undertake triangular actions (a) in response to emergency situations, and (b) when the product it is wished to provide is not available within the Community.

The scope for this sort of action depends on a number of factors, e.g. the availability of food for export within a developing country to other developing countries in the same geographical region suffering from food shortages, the specifications of the food products (particularly in the case of cereals), requests by the beneficiary and the amount provided in Chapter 92 of the budget for non-traditional foodstuffs such as beans, pulses and dried fish.

Triangular actions have been carried out in various parts of the world. For example, white maize has been bought in Zimbabwe for supply to Zambia - millet in Niger for neighbouring Sahelian countries - beans in Turkey for Lebanon - rice in Thailand for refugees in Kampuchea - white maize in Guatemala for Nicaragua - and pulses in Senegal for Cape Verde.

(1) Page 5 of COM(86) 418 final

(2) COM(86) 418 final

The importance of triangular operations in fostering the integration of food aid with the development aid policy has been recognized by the Community for some time; and a widening of the scope for the carrying out of such operations has recently been proposed by the Commission - with the proviso that triangular actions "should be kept within limits which do not jeopardize the basic principle of mobilizing on the Community market the products to be used for food aid" (1). In the draft Council Regulation referred to in paragraph 13 "Mobilization" above the circumstances in which triangular actions may be undertaken have been extended to include a further one where, inter alia, "such purchases give effect to Community development policy, in particular as regards the promotion of developing countries' self-sufficiency in food" and "such purchases are not liable to disrupt the market of the supplying countries" (2).

On the initiative of the Community an extension of the triangular action concept was accepted in the course of the negotiation of the Food Aid Convention 1986. It was then agreed that provision should be included in a Rule of Procedure, to be made under the new Convention, whereby in special circumstances surplus grain might be purchased in one part of a developing country for supply to a deficit area in that same country (Sudan being a case in point).

15. Substitution Actions

As it was felt that in certain cases the supply of food aid to countries, which were normally recipients, would be inadvisable (e.g. owing to the results of a good harvest), a new Article 929 "Food projects in place of food aid" was inserted in the 1983 budget. The aim of this Article was to encourage recipient countries to embark upon a strategy of self-sufficiency in food and to provide financial aid in the form of grants for agricultural and food projects in lieu of food aid. In the 1986 budget there is an appropriation of 10 million ECU in this Article.

(1) Page 3 of COM(86) 418 final

(2) Article 3 of proposed Council Regulation submitted with COM(86) 418 final

The legal basis for "substitution" actions was provided by Council Regulation No. 1755/84 "on the implementation in relation to food of alternative operations in place of food-aid deliveries", Article 1 of which reads as follows:

"The Community shall, where conditions so justify, implement alternative operations in place of deliveries of food aid for developing countries.

These operations shall be aimed at supporting, by means of available funds, the preparation and implementation of a food aid strategy or other measures to strengthen these countries' food security and to encourage them to increase their degree of self-reliance with regard to food ...".

Since the concept was introduced, the following "substitution" actions have been implemented:

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Programme Year</u>	<u>ECU provided</u>	<u>in lieu of</u>
Niger	1983	500,000	3,000 t. cereals
Honduras	1984	1,565,000	5,000 t. cereals 320 t. butteroil
Niger	1985	2,130,000	15,000 t. cereals
Chad	1985	2,130,000	15,000 t. cereals
Burkina Faso	1985	1,540,000	10,000 t. cereals
Mali	1986	2,300,000	15,000 t. cereals
Zambia (1)	1986	1,540,000	10,000 t. cereals

The cash provided in "substitution" actions has been used for a number of different purposes, e.g. local purchases of foodstuffs for building up of security stocks, purchase of fertilizers, improvement of storage facilities etc.

(1) Expected to be effected shortly

16. Revival and Rehabilitation

Over the years it has become increasingly apparent that food aid can serve only as a palliative; of itself it cannot provide a solution to the enormous problem of widespread hunger in the world. To tackle this problem it is necessary to get to grips with the causes of this situation.

With this end in view the Council approved a Regulation in July 1983 (1) implementing a special programme to combat hunger in the world. Under this Regulation the Community was enabled to provide aid in the form of non-reimbursable grants to support or stimulate the recipients' own efforts (a) to increase their level of self-reliance in food and (b) to protect their natural resources and to improve the manner of their utilization.

As regards (a), paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Regulation stipulated that Community aid should be aimed "at supporting consistent measures undertaken in the rural sector by the recipient countries at the stages relating to the production, marketing, storage and transport of agricultural products".

In the case of (b), paragraph 3 of Article 3 specified that measures to protect natural resources should be implemented particularly in the following fields: "More efficient use of fuel wood, reafforestation and the combating of desertification, better use of water resources at village level and efficient management of domestic and wild livestock".

The expiry date of the "Hunger in the world" Regulation was the end of December 1984. That same month the E.E.C. Heads of Government, in view of the critical situation in various parts of Africa (see paragraph 10 above), approved what has become known as the Dublin Plan. This focussed on immediate shipments of food for famine relief, but a significant part of the funds made available were used to supply seed for the 1985/86 crop year.

(1) Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1993/83

In order to ensure transition from short term relief operations to medium and long term assistance the Community approved in November 1985 a Revival and Rehabilitation Plan geared towards the countries which had been most severely hit by drought. The plan is designed, inter alia, to:

- (a) strengthen the capacity of famine prone countries to tackle emergencies and to remove transport bottlenecks;
- (b) reinforce arrangements for the early detection of possible famine;
- (c) assist the setting up of food and seed security stocks;
- (d) ensure availability of essential farm inputs;
- (e) assist in the resettlement of displaced persons.

Of the 100 million ECU earmarked for this plan nearly all has been committed, the Community's actions having been co-ordinated with those of Member States, with the F.A.O.'s rehabilitation plan and with other Community development instruments such as food aid and counterpart funds.

A further measure taken by the Community to ensure food security in the long term was the approval recently of a plan to conserve natural resources and to counteract desertification in Africa.

Conclusion

Criticism of food aid is constantly advanced. It is maintained that, amongst other things, it has a disincentive effect on domestic production and a depressive effect on the incomes of local farmers - it tends not to benefit, for the most part, those in greatest need of help - it develops a demand for foodstuffs which cannot be produced locally - and it breeds an attitude of dependence upon free hand-outs. To set against this criticism (which is, no doubt, to some extent justified since food aid as a resource for development can, like other forms of aid, be used either badly or well) are the two basic, positive benefits afforded by it: its contribution to the relief of suffering and need of millions of human beings all over the world, and its contribution towards the development process in many different lands confronted by economic, social and administrative difficulties.

The food aid provided during the past eighteen years by the Community - one of the world's largest food aid donors (and possibly the largest if only food aid given by way of outright grant is taken into account) - has been used in many different ways: in succouring refugees and displaced persons in Asia, Middle East, Africa and Latin America; in feeding school-children in Jamaica and Peru; in nourishing hospital patients, the old and handicapped in Pakistan; in supporting a nutrition programme in the Philippines; in providing relief to victims of an earthquake in Mexico and of floods in Bangladesh; in helping to save from death by starvation countless people in Ethiopia, Sudan and other parts of Africa; in the promotion - through the use of funds realized from the sale of food aid - of a variety of development projects in numerous countries, many of them designed to improve and/or increase agricultural production; in easing the balance of payments' situation of many of the world's poorest countries; in the implementation of food strategies; and in the establishment or expansion of local dairy development industries (notably "Operation Flood").

Were it possible to draw up a balance sheet of the effects, favourable and less favourable, of the food aid supplied over the years by the Community and other donors, there is no doubt but that through this form of assistance the lot of millions of our less fortunate fellow-men has benefited - and will continue to benefit.

COMMUNITY FOOD AID - ANNUAL PROGRAMMESCEREALSALLOCATIONS

								(tonnes)
68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	
301,000	337,000	353,000	414,400	464,400	580,000	643,500	708,000	

SHIPMENTS OF COMMUNITY CEREALS AID

								(1,000 t. approx)
1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	
286	327	244	232	479	736	717	264	

MILK PRODUCTSALLOCATIONS

								(tonnes)
Quantity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
S.M.P.	127,000	-	-	73,000	55,000	55,000	150,000	105,000
Butteroil	37,000	-	-	15,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000

SHIPMENTS

								(1,000 t. approx)
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
S.M.P.	24	47	55	46	47	50	76	91.5
Butteroil	11	10	16	15	26	29	38	40

COMMUNITY FOOD AID - ANNUAL PROGRAMMES

CEREALS

ALLOCATIONS

(tonnes)

FORMES									
76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	
720,500	720,500	720,500	720,500	927,663	1,000,000	1,001,369	1,127,663	1,160,000	

SHIPMENTS OF COMMUNITY CEREALS AID

(1,000 t. approx)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
937	886	656	625	969	852	686	1,340	1,087

MILK PRODUCTS

ALLOCATIONS

(tonnes)

(Tonnes)									
Quantity	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
S.M.P.	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	144,853	122,500	108,600	
Butteroil	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	41,762	35,874	32,760	28,700	

SHIPMENTS

(1,000 t. approx)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
S.M.P.	124	187.5	137	195	165	75	165	121
Butteroil	47	51	35	51	44	14	49.8	29.2

VEGETABLE OIL

ALLOCATIONS

(tonnes)		
1983	1984	1985
5,816	10,023	8,850

SHIPMENTS

1983	1984	1985
1,150	6,996	11,007

SUGAR

ALLOCATIONS

1983	1984	1985
5,930	10,134	11,000

SHIPMENTS

1983	1984	1985
1,630	4,300	15,634

OTHER PRODUCTS

ALLOCATIONS

1983	1984	1985
27,345	26,452	34,527

SHIPMENTS

1983	1984	1985
80	32,979	34,418

COMMUNITY AID - CEREALS

Allocations

(1,000 TONNES)

RECIPIENT	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77
<u>EUROPE</u>								
:Cyprus	-	-	-	-	8	11.49(1)	8.51(1)	5(1)
:Malta	-	-	-	2.5	2	2	-	1
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>								
:Jordan	-	29.5	5	5	12	10	14	18
:Lebanon	15	7.5	10	5	5	3.589	7.55(1)	25
:Syria	-	7.5	15	7	8.5	-	7.5	5
:Yemen A.R.	14	7	4	-	10	7.5	6	6
:Yemen P.D.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
:Turkey	51.5	36.6	-	-	5	-	-	-
<u>AFRICA</u>								
:Algeria	-	11	25	15	-	-	-	-
:Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10(1)
:Benin	-	-	7	-	4	2.5	1	2.5
:Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5
:Burkina Faso	-	9.5	5	14.9	15	3.5	2	-
:Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
:Cameroon	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	8.5
:C.African Rep.	-	-	-	-	2	-	1.5	1
:Chad	-	-	7	6	10	-	5	-
:Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.95	.05
:Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Egypt	-	15.1	20	13	20	10	24	148
:Ethiopia	-	-	-	5	29	7.5	-	7.5
:Gambia	-	1.5	-	-	1	1.5	3	-
:Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5
:Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	5	3
:Guinea-Conakry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
:Guinea-Equat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	5	2.5	-
:Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.13
:Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
:Madagascar	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	5
:Mali	30	7.5	17	20	26	8	-	-
:Mauritania	-	-	-	5	21	7.5	6	-
:Mauritius	-	-	-	12	10	7.5	5	3.5
:Morocco	-	28	25	-	15	-	-	-
:Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15.32
:Niger	15	-	7	7.5	30	17	10	-
:Rwanda	-	1.5	-	-	4.5	2.5	-	2.5
:Sao Tomé	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
:Senegal	-	-	8.555	15	15	21	9	8
:Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY AID - CEREALS

Allocations

(1,000 TONNES)

RECIPIENT	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85
<u>EUROPE</u>								
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>								
Jordan	17	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	20	10	10	10	20	10	8	15(1)
Syria	3.5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen A.R.	7	3	-	10	-	-	-	-
Yemen P.D.R.	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>AFRICA</u>								
Algeria	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	13.845(1)	10	21.6(1)	21.2	22.64(1)
Benin	-	2.5	5	3	5	4	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4
Burkina Faso	8.5	7	-	8	8	6	8	11
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73(1)	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	9	6	7	7	7	7	9	9
C.African Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Chad	3.5	5.5(1)	4(1)	-	5	9	18	41(2)
Comoros	5	2.5	4	3	3	1	1	1
Congo	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	3.5	3.5	2.5	4	4	4	4	4
Egypt	67	90	100	135	150	135	135	120
Ethiopia	10	15	20	20	40(1)	40	76.133(1)	135.5(1)
Gambia	3	5.1	2.5	3	-	-	2	-
Ghana	12.5	2	5	10	16.7(1)	23	23	10
Guinea-Bissau	7.5	3.5	7	7	7	8	9	5
Guinea-Conakry	6	3	7	10	10	9	7	-
Guinea-Equat.	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	9.5	15	15	16	26	11
Lesotho	1.5	3	3	4	8.5	7	7	3
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	14	12	21	20	25	20	15
Mali	5	3	8	15	15	20	23	14
Mauritania	7	11	7	10.05	15	12	25	14
Mauritius	3.5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	7.5	-	-	10	-
Mozambique	11.18	19(1)	15	43.581	42.3	60(1)	81	50
Niger	4	4	-	10	-	-	17	41(2)
Rwanda	2	1.5	2	2	1.5	3	4	-
Sao Tomé	1.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senegal	18	15	7	20	20	16	24	17
Sierra Leone	-	2	5.5	4	4	6	6	6

(1,000 TONNES)

RECIPIENT	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77
Somalia	8	-	15	7	5	25	25	25
Sudan	10	9	-	5	5	5	7	3.5
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	5
Togo	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-
Tunisia	35	27	25	10	7.5	-	-	3.5
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 (1)	20(1)
Zambia	-	-	-	5	-	-	1.5	6
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA								
Afghanistan	-	21.5	-	-	-	2.5	-	-
Bangladesh	-	28 (1)	60	175	115	150	150	100
India	-	-	-	-	30	163	175	-
Indonesia	60	26.8	17	7	21	-	-	10
Kampuchea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(1)
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	80	35	10	10	28	24	35	25
Philippines	-	-	-	10	5	-	2.5	7.5
Sri Lanka	14	-	11	10	16	20	15	30
Vietnam	-	-	-	(1)8.048	-	-	15 (1)	30
LATIN AMERICA								
Bolivia	-	-	-	10	5	-	1.49	2.5
Chile	-	-	-	(1)11.952	-	-	1 (1)	15(1)
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	9	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	7	1
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	15	13.5	15	5	7.5	2.5	7.5
Uruguay	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-
St Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORGANIZATIONS								
W.F.P.	-	9	25	5	30	40	50	55
UNRWA	-	4.5	21.945	20	20	25	25	35
Int. Red Cross	4.5	7	50	7.5	15	-	10	15
League of Red	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross Soc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	10	14	15	15
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	3.911	-	-
N.G.O.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	337	353	414	464.4	580	643.5	708	720.5

(1,000 TONNES)

RECIPIENT	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85
Somalia	13.5	25	31	30	35	23	23	18
Sudan	8	4	5	10	13	12	19 (1)	26.6(1)
Swaziland	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	-
Tanzania	5	4	20	30	25	24	15	10
Togo	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Uganda	.4(1)	-	-	-	-	-	0.3 (1)	-
Zaire	10	12.5(1)	-	10	10	15	-	-
Zambia	12	10	10	15	15	24	20	15
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	30	-
ASIA								
Afghanistan	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	115	100	105	130	150	140	130	140
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Kampuchea	-	2(1)	35(1)	10(1)	10(1)	-	3 (1)	-
Laos	2.5(1)	5(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	8	-	5	-	-	-
Pakistan	30	50	50	35	50(1)	50(1)	-	-
Philippines	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	27	19	20	32	55	45	30	40
Vietnam	85	-	-	-	-	-	2 (1)	-
LATIN AMERICA								
Bolivia	2	1.5	-	-	10	10	10	10
Chile	15(1)	15(1)	(1)6.5	-	-	10(1)	10 (1)	2.25(1)
Dominica	-	1.45	-	1.565	-	1.5	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	(1)0.95	(1)1.5	-	2(1)	2 (1)	-
Grenada	-	-	-	0.435	-	0.5	-	-
Guyana	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
Haiti	-	1(1)	1.4(1)	-	-	6(1)	8 (1)	2
Honduras	7	7.44	3.5	(1)6.5	4	5	5 (3)	-
Jamaica	1	1	1.5	1	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	10	8.6	10	2	6(1)	7 (1)	5
Peru	7.5	4.5	4.5	7	9	5	5	2
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St Lucia	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
ORGANIZATIONS								
W.F.P.	55	65	65	85	110	90	115	110
UNRWA	41.46	40	40	41.187	-	-	-	-
Int. Red Cross	15	15	16.05	15	15	15	15	20
League of Red								
Cross Soc.	3.6	1.5	1.5	2	2	2.6	2.6	10
UNICEF	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNHCR	-	74.51	14	15	17	30.2	79.2	145
N.G.O.S.	-	-	-	19.5	22	9.469	15	50
RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000
TOTAL	720.5	720.5	720.5	927.663	1,000	1,001.369	1,127.663	1,160

- (1) multilaterally, in whole or in part
- (2) "substitution" action in respect of 15,000 t.
- (3) "substitution" action entirely

Note: 1968/69 allocations of cereals were as follows:

Turkey	-	50,000
Sudan	-	20,000
Tunisia	-	20,000
India	-	80,000
Indonesia	-	56,000
Pakistan	-	50,000
I.C.R.C.	-	16,700
N.G.O.s	-	8,300

COMMUNITY AID - BUTTEROIL

Allocations							(TONNES)
RECIPIENT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
<u>EUROPE</u>							
Cyprus	450	950 (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	100	-	-	-	-	-
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>							
Jordan	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,125	1,125	
Lebanon	250	200	2,840 (1)	-	650	650	
Syria	-	-	500	400	-	200	
Yemen A.R.	-	700	700	700	-	500	
Yemen P.D.R.	-	-	-	700	550	-	
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Angola	-	-	-	2,000 (1)	-	-	
Botswana	-	-	-	20	-	-	
Burkina Faso	2,600	-	750	-	750	250	
Burundi	-	-	-	-	50	-	
Cape Verde	-	100	100	250	200	250	
C. Afr. Rep.	-	-	-	150	-	-	
Comoros	-	-	40	-	80	-	
Congo	-	-	-	-	50	-	
Chad	450	-	-	-	100	100 (1)	
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Egypt	1,000	1,500	2,269	4,760	800	2,800	
Ethiopia	2,300	-	1,500	750	1,500	-	
Ghana	-	500	-	200	200	460	
G.-Bissau	-	350	350	200	175	175	
G.-Conakry	-	-	-	200	185	-	
Guinea Equat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenya	-	100	-	-	-	-	
Lesotho	-	-	-	20	60	100	
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mali	450	100	-	-	50	105	
Mauritania	2,000	-	350	1,200	900	500	
Mauritius	-	200	200	-	100	100	
Morocco	150	-	-	-	-	-	
Mozambique	-	200	-	550	100	250	
Niger	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	200	
Sao Tomé	-	-	-	200	200	200	
Senegal	300	-	-	200	-	-	
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	200	200	
Somalia	650	850	1,100	1,850	500	300	
Sudan	-	-	-	1,000	-	500	
Tanzania	-	1,000	500	-	-	400	
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uganda	-	-	-	200 (1)	100 (1)	-	
Zaire	-	100 (1)	70 (1)	-	570 (1)	-	
Zambia	-	279	21	550	-	500	
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	

COMMUNITY AID - BUTTEROIL

Allocations							(TONNES)
RECIPIENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
<u>EUROPE</u>							
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>							
Jordan	1,125	1,125	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	700	1,500 (1)	1,000	-	100 (1)	200	
Syria	200	400	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen A.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen P.D.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Algeria	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	476 (1)	-	-	100	300 (1)	
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	50	50	50	25	30	-	-
Cape Verde	250	250	300	300	300	100	
C. Afr. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	100	100	-	100	100	
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	200 (1)	-	-	-	-	300	
Djibouti	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,500	2,500	1,900	
Ethiopia	1,000	1,094	1,000	500	910 (1)	2,800 (1)	
Ghana	200	200	600	150	340	300	
G.-Bissau	-	175	175	-	125	100	
G.-Conakry	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea Equat.	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	50	100	200	-	200	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	200	
Mali	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Mauritania	500	1,000	1,000	1,400 (1)	900	1,300 (1)	
Mauritius	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	200	200	-	300	-	-
Mozambique	-	200	200	200	400	100	
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	200	-	-	50	50	-	-
Sao Tomé	200	100	100	100	-	-	-
Senegal	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	200	200	200	-	-	-	-
Somalia	600	1,500	1,500	610	500	300	
Sudan	200	-	-	-	1,400 (1)	1,000 (1)	
Tanzania	400	400	400	400	340	340	
Tunisia	-	-	345	1,500	1,350	-	-
Togo	150	100	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	500	500	-	400	400	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	1,000	750	-	-	-

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
ASIA						
Afghanistan	600	1,000	250	200	-	-
Bangladesh	6,500	7,000	4,300	-	3,000	3,000
India	3,000	-	-	3,000	12,700	12,700
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	450 (1)	-	-
Pakistan	3,000	3,500	3,500	2,250	2,000	1,000
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	250	160	200	200	200
Thailand	-	-	-	300 (1)	-	-
Vietnam	-	1,700	-	2,300	4,000	-
LATIN AMERICA:						
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	400 (1)	-	2,000 (1)	2,000 (1)	2,000 (1)
Dominica	-	-	-	-	100	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	100	100
Haiti	-	30	1,500 (1)	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	1,000	300	515	715
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	250	400
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	700	1,000	500	500	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	20
ORGANIZATIONS:						
W.F.P.	15,000	16,400	16,000	9,000	5,000	5,000
Int.C. Red Cr.	1,000	-	-	200	200	2,000
League Red Cr.	1,000	-	-	200	200	500
UNHCR	-	50	-	-	200	3,300
UNICEF	-	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
UNRWA	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,200	3,240	3,200
NGOs	-	-	-	800	100	-
CARITAS	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ASIA						
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	3,500	2,000	1,500	-
India	12,700	12,700	12,700	11,200	7,750	3,750
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	200	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,000	1,500	2,000	-	1,200	650
Philippines	-	100	100	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	200	-	100	-	-	-
Thailand	286	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-
LATIN AMERICA:						
Bolivia	-	-	-	200	200	200
Chile	500 (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	500 (1)	100 (1)	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	30	30	-	-	40
Guyana	100	100	100	100	185	185
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	515	600	600	600	320 (2)	-
Jamaica	200	200	200	200	160	100
Nicaragua	-	200	300	300	300	300
Peru	800	600	500	200	200	200
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORGANIZATIONS:						
W.F.P.	5,000	4,700	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Int.C. Red Cr.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	500
League Red Cr.	500	500	500	600	500	500
UNHCR	2,000	-	-	1,400	200	1,100
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNRWA	3,900	3,900	662	939	1,000	1,250
NGOs	2,474	2,000	2,000	2,050	1,500	850
CARITAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-	3,535
TOTAL	45,000	45,000	41,762	35,874	32,760	28,700

(1) multilaterally, in whole or in part

(2) "substitution" action

Note : 1970 allocations of butteroil were as follows : Turkey 2,000 and W.F.P. 35,000 t.

1973 allocations of butteroil were as follows : W.F.P. 13,000 and U.N.R.W.A. 2,000 t.

COMMUNITY AID - SKIMMED MILK POWDER

Allocations							(TONNES)
RECIPIENT	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
<u>EUROPE</u>							
Cyprus	-	200	-	160 (1)	-	-	
Malta	-	-	-	750	150	-	
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>							
Jordan	1,000	600	600	1,100	1,500	1,500	
Lebanon	250	100	250	2,275	-	350	
Syria	-	-	-	700	500	-	
Yemen A.R.	-	300	200	1,500	1,500	-	
Yemen P.D.R.	-	-	-	-	650	3,000	
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Botswana	-	-	-	-	30	-	
Burkina Faso	1,800	3,300	1,300	2,300	-	2,000	
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	90	
Cape Verde	-	-	300	450	650	325	
C. Afr. Rep.	-	-	-	-	150	170	
Comoros	-	-	-	500	-	1,000	
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	50	
Chad	2,400	800	500	-	-	475	
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Egypt	2,000	450	600	6,000	10,000	5,000	
Ethiopia	-	3,000	1,600	500	370	3,000	
Gambia	-	500	-	-	-	-	
Ghana	-	-	-	500	2,300	3,500	
G.-Bissau	-	-	500	500	100	610	
G.-Conakry	-	-	-	-	900	250	
Kenya	-	-	100	-	-	-	
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	30	-	
Liberia	-	-	-	-	200	-	
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mali	2,100	3,800	1,500	2,900	-	-	
Mauritania	1,800	2,800	1,200	1,200	1,000	800	
Mauritius	-	-	200	1,000	500	1,275	
Morocco	-	100	-	-	-	-	
Mozambique	-	-	-	1,050	1,000	350	
Niger	2,500	3,950	1,250	1,500	-	-	
Rwanda	750	-	350	1,000	1,000	500	
Sao Tomé	-	-	-	150	50	50	
Senegal	2,400	500	700	1,600	-	1,860	
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	335	
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	
Somalia	-	1,060	2,000	3,000	2,750	-	
Sudan	-	300	300	170	4,000	2,325	
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tanzania	-	-	2,000	1,350	2,000	2,000	
Tunisia	-	100	-	-	320 (1)	-	

COMMUNITY AID - SKIMMED MILK POWDER

Allocations							(TONNES)
RECIPIENT	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>EUROPE</u>							
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	200	400	400	200	200	200	-
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>							
Jordan	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	350	1,100	1,100	2,100 (1)	1,800 (1)	670	500
Syria	445	600	1,200	-	-	-	-
Yemen A.R.	1,000	-	500	-	-	-	-
Yemen P.D.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Algeria	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	250	850	500	-	200	200
Botswana	-	-	500	-	600	480	200
Burkina Faso	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	100	100	100	100	100	-
Cape Verde	300	400	400	400	400	320	300
C. Afr. Rep.	170	200	-	-	200	-	-
Comoros	-	800	400	400	400	300	300
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	350	-	200	200	-	100	-
Egypt	5,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,750	4,500
Ethiopia	300 (1)	2,700	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,950 (1)	2,000
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	800	3,015	1,250	2,000	435	1,200	900
G.-Bissau	-	-	600	-	-	100	300
G.-Conakry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	750	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	100	300	300	300	300	500	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	500	-	-	-	500	400	400
Mali	300	300	600	600	700	460	500
Mauritania	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	800
Mauritius	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,000	-	1,250	750	1,200	600	300
Niger	-	-	750	250	250	600 (1)	400
Rwanda	-	600	-	-	200	200	-
Sao Tomé	50	50	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,860	1,860	2,000	2,000	1,900	950	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Sierra Leone	1,000	1,000	-	500	500	400	-
Somalia	2,000	2,200	7,000	3,500	-	2,800	1,000
Sudan	-	500	-	500	500	460 (1)	1,300(1)
Swaziland	-	-	68	232	-	-	-
Tanzania	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	1,800	1,200	1,200
Tunisia	-	-	-	1,000	4,500	3,000	3,000

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	500 (1)	500 (1)
Zaire	-	-	6	3,120 (1)	100 (1)	520 (1)
Zambia	-	-	-	450	900	1,500
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA						
Afghanistan	-	300	200	300	300	330
Bangladesh	19,450	2,000	3,000	18,000	-	9,000
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	2,750	5,000	7,500	-	31,000
Indonesia	-	250	-	500	1,250	2,000
Kampuchea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	850 (1)
Pakistan	-	600	-	3,500	2,500	500
Philippines	-	100	-	3,500	2,750	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	1,000	1,300	5,000	1,375
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	2,704 (1)	5,505 (1)	14,600	416
LATIN AMERICA						
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-	600
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	3,500 (1)	-	1,900 (1)
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	700	200	700
Grenada	-	-	-	400	200	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	500
Haiti	-	-	40	1,000 (1)	-	-
Honduras	-	90	100	1,000	1,000	3,075
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	500	1,500
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	50	369
Peru	-	100	450	4,500	1,500	1,500
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	100	-	500	500	250
ORGANIZATIONS						
W.F.P.	29,450	20,300	20,550	30,000	27,000	20,000
Int.C. Red Cr.	6,000	3,000	-	3,500	2,500	2,500
League Red Cr.	-	-	250	870	500	1,500
UNHCR	-	-	450	-	-	1,500
UNICEF	-	2,250	3,800	15,000	11,000	10,600
UNRWA	1,100	1,600	2,000	700	-	700
NGOs	-	-	-	12,000	-	20,000
CRS	-	-	-	-	-	1,900
RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	73,000	55,000	55,000	150,000	105,000	150,000

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Togo	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	50 (1)	-
Zambia	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	500	400	-
Zimbabwe	250	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	-
ASIA							
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Burma	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
India	31,000	31,000	36,000	31,000	35,000	31,000	16,000
Indonesia	1,500	1,625	1,350	2,000	-	1,200	-
Kampuchea	1,500 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,000 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	750	750	2,000	800	820	800
Philippines	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	350	600
Sri Lanka	-	500	-	-	-	400	-
Thailand	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	300 (1)	-
LATIN AMERICA							
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	-	-	423	1,100	1,000	1,000
Chile	3,800 (1)	3,000 (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	400	500	500	500	300	200	200
El Salvador	700	900 (1)	-	400 (1)	-	-	-
Grenada	-	200	400	350	250	200	200
Guyana	500	500	500	-	300	300	300
Haiti	500 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,200	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,000	800	800
Jamaica	1,200	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,200	960	500
Nicaragua	81	1,000	2,100	3,200	2,000	1,800	1,800
Peru	500	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,400
St. Lucia	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORGANIZATIONS							
W.F.P.	38,014	30,000	30,000	32,000	32,000	28,000	29,000
Int.C. Red Cr.	2,500	3,200	2,200	2,000	1,000	500	600
League Red Cr.	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,800	2,150	750	2,000
UNHCR	3,100	6,700	-	3,000	3,000	2,030	2,450
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNRWA	700	1,550	1,632	1,795	1,418	2,100	2,550
NGOs	30,450	25,000	25,000	27,000	27,300	23,000	23,000
CRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,300
TOTAL	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	144,853	122,500	108,600

(1) multilaterally, in whole or in part

Note : 1970 allocations of s.m.p. were as follows : Roumania 1,000; Turkey 2,000; Peru 1,000; I.C.R.C. 3,000; WFP 120,000 t.

COMMUNITY AID - CEREALS

Shipments (approx.)

(1,000 TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
<u>EUROPE</u>									
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	8	8 (1)	7.411(1)	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	2.5	2	-	2	1
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>									
Jordan	-	-	28	-	5	18.5	10	14	18
Lebanon	-	15	-	7.5	10	10	-	1	10.139(1)
Syria	-	-	-	7.5	-	22	8.5	-	-
Turkey	51.5	68.6	18	-	-	-	5	-	-
Yemen A.R.	-	14	7	-	-	14	7.5	6	6
Yemen P.D.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
<u>AFRICA</u>									
Algeria	-	-	-	-	11	40	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	5	2	4	-	3.5	2.5
Burkina Faso	-	-	9.5	-	19.9	15	-	-	3.5
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cameroon	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	6.5	8.5
C.African Emp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1.5
Chad	-	-	-	-	7	16	-	-	2
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.05
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	15.1	-	53	10	24	100
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	5	20	9	-	15
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1	1.5	3
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3	5
Guinea-Conakry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2.5
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-
Mali	17	13(1)	7.5	-	37	20	14	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	28	25	15	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	5	10	11	7.5	6
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	22	7.5	5	3.5
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Niger	-	15	-	-	14.5	25	5	24.5	-
Nigeria	8.3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	4.5	2.5	-
Sao Tomé & PR.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
Senegal	-	-	-	-	23.555	15	7	14	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	8	-	15	19.51	17.49	25	25

COMMUNITY AID - CEREALS

Shipments (approx.)

(1,000 TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>EUROPE</u>								
Cyprus	7.086(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>								
Jordan	17	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	45	10	10	10	10	20	-	15(1)
Syria	8.5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen A.R.	7	-	3	-	10	-	-	-
Yemen P.D.R.	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>AFRICA</u>								
Algeria	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	10	-	-	8	5.845(1)	10	40	4.64(1)
Botswana	.5	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
Benin	-	2.5	5	3	-	5	-	4
Burkina Faso	8.5	-	7	-	16	-	14	11
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73(1)
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde Is.	9	3	10	7	-	-	23	7
C.African Emp.	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Chad	6.5	3.5	-	2 (1)	4 (1)	5	18	25
Comoros	5	2.5	-	4	3	3	1	1
Congo	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	3.5	2.5	2	4.166	1.134	4	5.333	6.667
Egypt	115	90	100	135	140	145	135	120
Ethiopia	10	15	15	25	20	40 (1)	61(1)	116.633(1)
Gambia	3	2.5	2.6	3	2.5	-	2	-
Ghana	12.5	2	5	-	20	5	32.7	15
Guinea-Bissau	10.5	-	3.5	7	7	8	17	-
Guinea-Conakry	6	1	10	10	10	-	11.25	7
Kenya	-	-	7	17.5	15	-	26	27
Lesotho	1.63	-	3	7	6	2.5	14	-
Liberia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	5	-	14	27	21	5	25	10
Mali	5	-	3	15	23	-	35	22
Morocco	-	-	-	7.5	-	-	10	-
Mauritania	7	7	11	10	2.55	12.5	29	22
Mauritius	3.5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Mozambique	26.5	19 (1)	10	30	43.581	57.3	64	70
Niger	6.5	-	4	-	5	-	8	40
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2.5	2	1.5	3	1	-	4.5	4
Sao Tomé & PR.	1.8	-	1	2	-	1	2	-
Senegal	35	-	22	7.25	32.75	-	40	17
Sierra Leone	-	2	-	5.5	4	4	6	12
Somalia	-	28.5	25	46	35	-	23	23

(1,000 TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sudan	20	10	-	-	9	10	5	7	3.5
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	5
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-
Tunisia	20	35	10	17	-	35	7.5	-	3.5
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.5	6
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA									
Afghanistan	-	-	-	11.64	10	-	-	2.5	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	88(1)	175	115	150	-	250
India	80	-	-	-	-	30	163	-	175
Indonesia	56	60	-	26.8	-	45	-	-	10
Kampuchea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	50	80	80	-	20	28	24	-	35
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	2.5	7.5
Sri Lanka	-	14	-	-	21	16	20	15	30
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.048(1)	15(1)	30
LATIN AMERICA									
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	3.95
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.952(1)	-	16(1)
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.51
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	7
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	15	-	13.5	15	5	10	7.5
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORGANIZATIONS									
W.F.P.	-	-	-	-	24	-	78.735	6.265	50
Int.C.Red Cross	-	2.816	49.689	25.261	-	6.883	12.083	11.811	14.076
League of Red Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.911	-	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	6.432	13.272
UNRWA	-	-	4.5	-	13.692	48.252	21.377	28.623	31.3
CRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.G.O.s	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	302.800	327.416	243.689	231.801	478.647	735.645	717.096	263.631	936.837

(1,000 TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Sudan	7	5	-	15	13	-	12	45.61(1)
Swaziland	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	-
Tanzania	5	-	19	25	10	10	39	-
Togo	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	0.4(1)	-	-	-	-	.3(1)
Zaire	21.278(1)	18.722	6.5(1)	12	12	2	15	-
Zambia	6	6	20	5	-	-	39	35
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.5	-
ASIA								
Afghanistan	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	115	100	105	130	140	150	130	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Kampuchea	-	2(1)	35(1)	-	10(1)	10(1)	-	3(1)
Laos	7.5(1)	5(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-
Pakistan	55	50	-	85	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	2	3	-	5	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	28.51	19	-	52	37	18	75	40
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10(1)
Vietnam	80	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LATIN AMERICA								
Bolivia	2	1.5	-	-	-	10	10	10
Chile	15(1)	-	7.5(1)	-	-	-	-	2.25(1)
Dominica	-	1.45	-	-	1.565	-	1.5	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	2.95(1)	1.5(1)	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	4.35	-	0.5	-
Guyana	-	-	-	1	1	2.739	0.261	-
Haiti	9	(1).5	-	1.4(1)	-	-	-	2
Honduras	4.5	7	3.94	7.5	2.5(1)	4	5	5(2)
Jamaica	.662	1.338	1.5	1	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	10	8.6	10	2	-	9	5
Peru	-	7.5	4.5	11.5	2	5	7	5
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-
ORGANIZATIONS								
W.F.P.	47.701	111.599	15.7	102.943	44.057	79.546	122.096	128.661
Int.C.Red Cross	15.12	19.15	4.111	16.83	22.22	10.154	17.751	12.597
League of Red								
Cross	5.656	4.504	-	3.5	1.85	0.75	2	10.8
UNHCR	-	20.41	59.1	22	62	32	112.14	106.762
UNICEF	25.296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNRWA	40	41.86	35.099	35.759	13.629	-	-	-
CRS	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.G.O.s	-	-	-	-	24.578	16.922	33.469	77.133
TOTAL	885.739	656.311	625.050	969.298	851.894	686.411	1,340	1,086.783

(1) multilaterally, in whole or in part

(2) "substitution" action

COMMUNITY AID - BUTTEROIL

Shipments (approx.)

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Cyprus	450	300(1)	600(1)	-	1,000(1)	-
Malta	150	-	100	-	-	-
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>						
Jordan	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	2,125	1,125
Lebanon	250	-	200	1,600	1,240	650
Syria	-	-	-	-	400	-
Yemen A.R.	-	-	1,400	-	700	-
<u>AFRICA</u>						
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	2,000(1)	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	20	-
Burkina Faso	1,800	400	400	750	-	750
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde Is.	-	100	100	-	450	250
Centr. African Rep.	-	-	-	-	150	-
Chad	150	-	-	300	-	100
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	3,500	-	2,800	2,760
Ethiopia	1,300	1,000	-	1,500	750	1,500
Ghana	-	-	-	-	200	400
Guinea-Bissau	-	350	-	350	375	-
Guinea-Conakry	-	-	-	-	385	-
Kenya	-	100	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	80	-
Mali	300	150	-	100	50	105
Mauritania	1,000	1,000	350	-	2,100	-
Mauritius	-	-	400	-	100	-
Morocco	-	150	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	200	-	550	350
Niger	1,450	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	200
Sao Tomé	-	-	-	-	400	-
Senegal	-	300	-	-	200	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	200	-
Somalie	-	1,500	-	1,100	1,600	800
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	1,000	500	-	-
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	200(1)	100(1)
Zaire	-	-	100(1)	-	120(1)	150
Zambia	-	-	300	-	550	500
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY AID - BUTTEROIL

Shipments (approx.)

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>						
Jordan	1,125	-	1,125	-	-	-
Lebanon	1,350	1,000	1,500(1)	-	-	100(1)
Syria	400	400	-	-	-	-
Yemen A.R.	500	-	-	-	-	-
<u>AFRICA</u>						
Algeria	-	200	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	476(1)	-	100	300(1)
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	350	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	100	-	25	30
Cape Verde Is.	250	250	-	300	600	100
Centr. African Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	100	200(1)	-	-	-	-
Comoros	80	-	200	-	-	100
Djibouti	-	100	100	-	-	-
Egypt	5,600	2,800	2,800	-	2,500	4,000
Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	1,000	594	500	1,710(1)
Ghana	200	200	260	600	150	340
Guinea-Bissau	175	-	175	175	125	-
Guinea-Conakry	200	200	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	500	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	100	150	200	-	-	200
Mali	200	200	200	-	400	-
Mauritania	1,000	500	1,500	-	2,300(1)	200
Mauritius	100	100	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	200	200	-	-	300
Mozambique	-	200	200	-	400	300(1)
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	200	-	-	50	50
Sao Tomé	200	300	100	-	100	-
Senegal	-	200	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	400	200	-	200	-	-
Somalie	850	1,500	1,500	-	610	500
Sudan	500	200	-	-	-	1,350(1)
Tanzania	800	400	400	-	400	-
Togo	-	100	-	-	100	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	345	1,500	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire	300(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	500	500	-	-	400	400
Zimbabwe	-	-	500	500	250	500

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>ASIA</u>						
Afghanistan	600	-	1,000	250	200	-
Bangladesh	1,500	5,000	7,000	4,300	-	3,000
India	3,000	-	-	3,000	3,500	10,069
Laos	-	-	-	-	450(1)	500(1)
Pakistan	3,000	-	3,500	3,500	2,250	2,000
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	250	160	400	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	600(1)	600(1)	500(1)	2,300	4,000
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>						
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	400(1)	-	3,000(1)	2,000(1)
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	100
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	100	100
Haiti	-	-	30	-	300(1)	1,200(1)
Honduras	-	-	-	1,000	300	1,030
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	100	350
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	700	-	1,500	-	500	-
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>						
W.F.P.	6,563	13,127	7,533	16,630	9,000	9,771
Int.C.Red Cross	-	1,000	-	-	200	1,130
League R. Cross	-	41	-	500	325	340
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	350
UNICEF	-	150	3,106	894	2,750	1,250
UNRWA	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,200	2,240	4,200
N.G.O.s	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARITAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	26,213	29,268	37,819	40,134	46,660	51,130

(1) multilaterally, in whole or in part

(2) "substitution" action

Note : Shipments in 1970 - 10,927 t. for W.F.P.

Shipments in 1971 - 8,792 t. for W.F.P. and 1,300 t. for Turkey

Shipments in 1972 - 15,281 t. for W.F.P. and 700 t. for Turkey

Shipments in 1973 - 13,000 t. for W.F.P. and 2,000 t. for U.N.R.W.A.

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>ASIA</u>						
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	6,500	-	3,500	-
India	1,257	15,448	13,526	600	20,950	6,000
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,000	1,000	-	3,500	-	-
Philippines	-	-	100	100	-	-
Sri Lanka	200	200	100	-	-	-
Thailand	300	286	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>						
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	200	200
Chile	1,000(1)	500(1)	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	200(1)	300(1)	100(1)	-	-
Grenada	-	30	-	30	-	-
Guyana	-	100	100	100	100	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	715	600	600	-	600	320(2)
Jamaica	400	200	200	-	360	-
Nicaragua	-	-	500	-	600	300
Peru	-	1,300	600	-	200	200
St. Lucia	20	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>						
W.F.P.	1,576	4,300	2,504	5,654	6,346	6,000
Int. C. Red Cross	520	1,610	1,210	1,030	720	830
League R. Cross	660	300	650	100	800	700
UNHCR	2,350	2,300	-	-	1,400	300
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNRWA	4,700	3,735	827	-	1,439	1,500
N.G.O.s	1,250	2,500	3,784	40	2,050	2,350
CARITAS	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	34,878	50,759	44,037	13,968	49,775	29,180

COMMUNITY AID - SKIMMED MILK POWDER

Shipments (approx.)

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Cyprus	-	200	-	-	-	160
Malta	-	-	-	100	650	150
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>						
Jordan	1,000	600	600	-	1,100	3,000
Lebanon	250	100	-	250	-	1,775
Syria	-	-	-	-	700	500
Yemen A.R.	-	300	-	1,700	1,500	-
<u>AFRICA</u>						
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	30
Burkina Faso	1,800	2,400	2,200	-	2,300	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde Is.	-	-	150	150	450	975
Chad	2,400	800	-	-	500	-
C. African Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	150
Comoros	-	-	-	-	500	200
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2,000	450	-	4,100	6,500	6,000
Ethiopia	-	2,500	2,100	-	500	370
Gambia	-	-	500	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	500	2,300
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	250	250	500	400
Guinea Conakry	-	-	-	-	-	1,150
Kenya	-	-	100	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	30
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	200
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,100	2,700	2,600	-	500	1,450
Mauritanie	1,800	2,000	2,000	-	600	1,800
Mauritius	-	-	200	-	1,000	1,100
Morocco	-	-	100	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	1,050	-	1,350
Niger	2,500	3,200	1,500	500	-	-
Rwanda	750	-	-	350	1,000	1,000
Sao Tomé & Pr.	-	-	-	-	150	100
Senegal	2,400	-	1,000	-	200	2,660
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	500
Somalia	-	-	2,060	3,000	1,000	-
Sudan	-	-	300	300	170	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	2,000	2,350	1,000
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	100	-	-	320(1)
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	500(1)
Zaire	-	-	-	6	-	240(1)
Zambia	-	-	-	450	-	900
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY AID - SKIMMED MILK POWDER

Shipments (approx.)

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>EUROPE</u>							
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	200	400	400	200	200	200	200
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>							
Jordan	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Lebanon	350	1,450	1,100	1,100	1,800(1)	1,000(1)	670
Syria	-	1,045	1,200	-	-	-	-
Yemen A.R.	-	1,000	-	500	-	-	-
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Algeria	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	500	-	750	850	-	200	-
Botswana	-	-	-	500	-	600	480
Burkina Faso	1,023	977	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	100	100	200	-	100
Cape Verde Is.	300	400	400	-	400	720	300
Chad	475	200	-	600(1)	-	-	-
C. African Rep.	170	170	200	-	200	-	-
Comoros	800	-	800	800	-	400	300
Djibouti	100	250	100	300	-	-	100
Egypt	5,000	10,000	17,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	8,250
Ethiopia	3,000	2,700	2,000	2,000	-	3,400	2,550(1)
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	3,500	500	2,500	300	2,000	2,200	1,200
Guinea-Bissau	-	160	150	300	300	100	-
Guinea Conakry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	250	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	100	600	300	-	500	300
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	500	-	-	-	500	400
Mali	650	600	600	900	600	560	-
Mauritanie	600	1,800	1,000	1,000	-	1,800	500
Mauritius	675	700	-	500	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,000	-	750	1,250	-	1,800	300
Niger	1,250	-	-	500	500	450	600(1)
Rwanda	500	-	600	-	-	200	200
Sao Tomé & Pr.	-	50	-	-	-	50	-
Senegal	600	3,720	2,000	2,000	-	2,850	-
Sierra Leone	600	1,000	1,000	-	500	500	400
Somalia	2,750	2,700	5,000	3,500	-	3,500	2,800
Sudan	2,000	2,000	-	500	500	500	960(1)
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Tanzania	2,000	4,000	2,500	2,000	-	1,800	-
Togo	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	1,000	4,500	3,000
Uganda	500(1)	-	-	-	500	-	-
Zaire	3,000	500(1)	-	-	-	50(1)	-
Zambia	3,000	1,500	1,500	-	-	500	400
Zimbabwe	-	250	-	2,500	500	5,000	-

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<u>ASIA</u>						
:Afghanistan	-	300	-	200	-	300
:Bangladesh	8,000	11,450	2,000	3,000	11,500	6,500
:Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-
:China	-	-	-	-	-	-
:India	-	2,750	-	-	5,000	12,500
:Indonesia	-	250	-	-	1,750	2,000
:Kampuchea	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Laos	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Pakistan	-	-	600	-	3,500	2,500
:Philippines	-	-	100	3,500	2,750	-
:Sri Lanka	-	-	1,000	1,300	-	2,625
:Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Vietnam	-	-	-	1,700	500(1)	11,009
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>						
:Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Chile	-	-	-	500(1)	-	4,900(1)
:Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-
:El Salvador	-	-	-	-	700	-
:Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	500
:Haiti	-	-	40	-	-	575(1)
:Honduras	-	90	100	-	1,000	1,000
:Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
:Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Peru	-	-	100	3,650	1,300	1,500
:St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-
:Uruguay	-	-	100	500	-	250
<u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>						
:W.F.P.	16,614	12,836	22,508	33,141	15,256	28,085
:Int. C. Red Cross	3,420	2,120	2,080	4,065	2,650	3,100
:League Red Cross	-	-	-	150	700	1,320
:UNHCR	-	-	-	450	-	-
:UNICEF	-	-	5,385	6,681	11,000	12,800
:UNRWA	1,100	1,600	300	2,400	-	-
:N.G.O.s	-	-	-	-	11,003	997
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>46,134</u>	<u>46,646</u>	<u>50,073</u>	<u>75,943</u>	<u>91,529</u>	<u>124,021</u>

(1) multilaterally, in whole or in part

Note :

Shipments in 1970 - 22,720 t. for W.F.P. and 1,860 t. for Int. Com. Red Cross

Shipments in 1971 - 42,430 t. for W.F.P., 505t. Red Cross, 1000 t. for Peru,
1000 t. for Romania and 2000 t. for Turkey

Shipments in 1972 - 54,850 t. for W.F.P. and 335 t. for Red Cross

(TONNES)

RECIPIENT	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ASIA							
Afghanistan	630	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	9,000	-	-	500	-	-
Burma	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	500	1,500	-	-	-
India	28,500	20,000	63,500	42,000	10,000	43,000	9,000
Indonesia	1,500	1,625	-	3,350	-	-	1,200
Kampuchea	-	1,500(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,000(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	500	-	750	-	3,050(1)	700	800
Philippines	500	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	50	300
Sri Lanka	750	3,000	500	-	-	-	400
Thailand	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	11,016	-	-	-	-	-	300(1)
LATIN AMERICA							
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	188	1,335	1,000
Chile	3,790	1,910(1)	3,000(1)	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	400	1,000	-	500	300	200
El Salvador	900	700	500(1)	400(1)	200(1)	200(1)	-
Grenada	-	200	400	-	350	125	125
Guyana	500	-	500	500	-	300	300
Haiti	425(1)	-	500(1)	-	-	-	-
Honduras	6,075	200	2,000	2,200	2,000	-	2,000
Jamaica	1,000	2,200	1,500	1,500	-	2,160	-
Nicaragua	500	1,000	-	4,100	1,400	3,600	1,800
Peru	2,000	-	2,500	1,200	-	1,000	1,400
St. Lucia	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORGANIZATIONS							
W.F.P.	39,785	21,660	42,091	20,693	25,936	37,434	28,173
Int. C. Red Cross	2,880	1,120	2,750	2,334	1,900	556	880
League Red Cross	2,320	2,080	1,500	2,200	1,270	1,330	2,750
UNHCR	755	3,295	5,650	2,000	-	3,300	3,355
UNICEF	8,800	-	300	-	-	-	-
UNRWA	700	2,250	150	1,910	2,785	575	3,375
N.G.O.s	36,957	22,307	14,086	44,870	10,230	26,100	39,559
TOTAL	187,576	137,399	195,127	165,257	74,809	165,945	120,927

COMMUNITY AID - VEGETABLE OIL

ALLOCATIONS AND SHIPMENTS

(tonnes)

Recipient	1983		1984		1985	
	Allocated	Shipped	Allocated	Shipped	Allocated	Shipped
Bangladesh	700	-	700	1,400	1,000	-
Bolivia	-	-	800	-	500	800
Comoros	100	100	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	750	-	300	1,050
Ghana	45(1)	-	-	45	-	-
India	500	-	1,000	500	-	1,000
Jamaica	-	-	100	-	-	100
Mauritania	150(1)	150	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	350	-	-	350	300	300
Nicaragua	1,000	-	1,000	2,000	500	-
Pakistan	-	-	500	-	500	-
Sao Tomé	-	-	100	100	100	-
Somalia	900(1)	900	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	450(1)	-	-	150
I.C.R.C.	-	-	660	500	1,000	950
N.G.O.s	200	-	921	200	1,100	1,991
U.N.H.C.R.	500	-	2,012	500	1,500	3,400
U.N.R.W.A.	371	-	30	401	50	50
W.F.P.	-	-	1,000	-	2,000	1,216
TOTAL	5,816	1,150	10,023	6,996	8,850	11,007

(1) multilaterally, in whole or in part

COMMUNITY AID - SUGAR
ALLOCATIONS AND SHIPMENTS

(tonnes)

Recipient	1983		1984		1985	
	Allocated	Shipped	Allocated	Shipped	Allocated	Shipped
Comoros	100	100	-	-	200	-
Ecuador	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	3,000	-	1,000	4,000
Ethiopia	-	-	800(1)	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	1,300(1)	1,000
Mauritania	30(1)	30	-	-	-	-
Somalia	500(1)	500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	750(1)	-
I.C.R.C.	400	-	500	400	800	1,300
L.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	100	100
N.G.O.s	1,400	-	2,400	1,400	1,350	3,750
U.N.H.C.R.	2,500	-	2,500	2,500	4,500	4,550
U.N.R.W.A.	-	-	500	-	1,000	500
W.F.P.	-	-	434	-	-	434
TOTAL	5,930	1,630	10,134	4,300	11,000	15,634

(1) multilaterally, in whole or in part

COMMUNITY AID - OTHER PRODUCTS
(Beans, pulses, dried fish, biscuits, etc.)

ALLOCATIONS AND SHIPMENTS

(tonnes)

Recipient	1983		1984		1985	
	Allocated	Shipped	Allocated	Shipped	Allocated	Shipped
Angola	-	-	-	-	800(1)	-
Bolivia	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
Cape Verde	1,000	-	1,000	2,000	-	-
El Salvador	400(1)	-	-	400	-	-
Ethiopia	680(1)	-	2,000(1)	680	2,950(1)	3,700
Ghana	30(1)	-	-	30	-	-
Kampuchea	2,075(1)	-	2,135(1)	2,075	1,140(1)	3,275
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Mali	-	-	-	-	5(1)	-
Mauritania	80(1)	80	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,400(1)	-	2,000	2,400	2,000	4,000
Nicaragua	3,500	-	3,500	6,164	3,500	836
Paraguay	2,700(1)	-	-	2,700	-	-
Sao Tomé	300(1)	-	-	300	-	-
Somalia	900(1)	-	-	900	-	-
Sudan	-	-	400(1)	-	1,830(1)	940
Tanzania	-	-	150(1)	-	-	150
Vietnam	-	-	100	-	-	100
Zimbabwe	6,216(1)	-	-	6,216	-	-
I.C.R.C.	620	-	3,100	620	1,500	4,010
L.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,000
N.G.O.s	850	-	3,580	2,900	2,600	3,930
U.N.B.R.O.	-	-	-	-	4,150	-
U.N.H.C.R.	4,000	-	1,235	4,000	3,800	3,975
U.N.R.W.A.	1,594	-	1,752	1,594	2,252	1,752
W.F.P.	-	-	4,500	-	4,500	3,750
TOTAL	27,345	80	26,452	32,979	34,527	34,418

(1) multilaterally, in whole or in part

COMMISSION

1 9 8 6 B U D G E T

CHAPTER 92 - FOOD AID AND FOOD PROJECTS IN PLACE OF FOOD AID

Article Item	Heading	Appropriations 1986		Appropriations 1985		Outturn 1984	
		Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
	CHAPTER 92						
920	Food aid in cereals						
9200	Food aid in cereals other than rice Differentiated appropriations	188 000 000	138 490 300	188 000 000	138 490 300	197 724 421,52	197 724 421,52
9201	Food aid in rice Differentiated appropriations	33 400 000	16 176 800	33 400 000	16 176 800	27 169 758,08	27 169 758,08
9202	Additional food aid in cereals Differentiated appropriations	78 000 000	73 000 000	40 400 000	83 000 000	28 063 275,41	28 063 275,41
	Article 920 Total	299 400 000	227 667 100	261 800 000	237 667 100	252 957 455,01	252 957 455,01
921	Food aid in milk products						
9210	Food aid in milk powder Differentiated appropriations	150 000 000	97 000 000	150 000 000	97 000 000	75 532 826,86	75 532 826,86
9211	Food aid in butteroil Differentiated appropriations	83 000 000	75 300 000	113 000 000	75 300 000	86 274 552,84	86 274 552,84
	Article 921 - Total	233 000 000	172 300 000	263 000 000	172 300 000	161 807 379,70	161 807 379,70
922	Food aid in sugar						
9220	Food aid in sugar Differentiated appropriations	3 000 000	1 800 000	3 000 000	1 800 000	293 827,88	293 827,88
9221	Food aid in the form of sugar for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East Non-differentiated appropriations	-	-	p.m.	p.m.	0,--	0,--
	Article 922 - Total	3 000 000	1 800 000	3 000 000	1 800 000	293 827,88	293 827,88

cont'd

Article Item	Heading	Appropriations 1986		Appropriations 1985		Outturn 1984	
		Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
923	Food aid in vegetable oil/olive oil Differentiated appropriations	10 000 000	8 300 000	10 000 000	8 300 000	7 354 890,25	7 354 890,25
924	Food aid (other commodities) Differentiated appropriations	30 000 000	20 000 000	30 000 000	20 000 000	11 686 447,16	11 686 447,16
925	Food aid transport costs Non-differentiated appropriations	102 200 000	102 200 000	62 200 000	62 200 000	66 000 000,--	66 000 000,--
926	Expenditure resulting from the Convention between the EEC and UNRWA Non-differentiated appropriations	4 000 000	4 000 000	3 594 800	3 594 800	4 000 000,--	4 000 000,--
927	Other expenditure associated with food aid						
9270	Exceptional measures for implementing food aid Non-differentiated appropriations	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	231 700,--	231 700,--
9271	Control of supply and delivery of food aid Non-differentiated appropriations	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	600 000,--	600 000,--
	Article 927 - Total	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	831 700,--	831 700,--
928	Emergency reserve Non-differentiated appropriations	p.m. (1)	p.m. (1)				
929	Food projects in place of food aid Non-differentiated appropriations	10 000 000	10 000 000	p.m.	p.m.	0,--	0,--
	Non-differentiated appropriations Sub-total	118 200 000	118 200 000	67 794 800	67 794 800	504 931 700,--	504 931 700,--
	Differentiated appropriations Sub-total	575 400 000	430 067 100	567 800 000	440 067 100		
	CHAPTER 92 - TOTAL	693 600 000	548 267 100	635 594 800	507 861 900	504 931 700,--	504 931 700,--

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The findings of the study were that the countries with the most highly developed and intensive agriculture have the lowest percentages of part-time farmers. The situation is fairly stable apart from Belgium and France in particular where there has been a large increase in recent years.

The types of outside gainful activity tend to be of a self-employed nature, given the flexibility which this affords. Semi-skilled and unskilled occupations are the most common in many countries with white-collar occupations also being fairly widespread in the UK and Germany. There is no heavy concentration in any one occupation.

Farms involved are generally small averaging about half that of full-time farmers and are of a more extensive pastoral type. In most countries, part-time farmers regard their "off-farm" earnings as their most important source of income. Total earned income of part-time farmers is high compared with full-time farmers which is probably a major explanation for the growth in part-time farming.

The main reason for taking an "off-farm" job was that income from farming alone was insufficient; however, part-time farming in certain countries is often a result of life-style and traditions. Part-time farming would appear to be a permanent and stable feature of rural societies.

Price policy would not seem to discriminate against part-time farmers but guidance policies and the proposed new structures policy are generally confined to full-time farmers, with one or two exceptions.

The conclusions drawn are that a common definition of the part-time farmer/household is essential and a common Community-wide occupational classification is desirable, with the EC farm structures survey being used as the main instrument for collecting basic data.

From the point of view of future policies, with declining real incomes in agriculture and high unemployment in urban areas, a desirable goal for policy makers would seem to be to keep people in rural areas in productive employment by creating conditions conducive to part-time farming, especially through regional development policies. This would involve training in production, marketing, management and accounting skills.

New policies and programs should be pilot tested before being implemented on a Community-wide basis.

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ECU 1.20 Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg
BFR 50 IRL 0.85 UKL 0.70 USD 1.30



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ISSN 0250-5924